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(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

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For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhœa, inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, June 29th.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill authorizing the Official Liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to issue unpaid bonds in order to maintain the works on the Canal, pending a decision of the question as to its completion.

ARMENIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the alleged outrages on Christians in Armenia. Lord Salisbury replied that the Porte denied the outrages; but anyhow the British Government repudiated any responsibility, and was not at present prepared to force Turkey to execute her promises with regard to Armenia.

PORTUGAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Portuguese Government has suddenly cancelled the Concession for the Delagoa Railway, on the ground of failure to complete it within the specified time. In connection with this a gunboat proceeds at once to Delagoa Bay.

July 1st.

The Portuguese authorities have seized the Delagoa railway, uprooted the rails, and the employees who resisted have been arrested.

The British Consul reports that the lives and liberty of British subjects are endangered. Directions have been telegraphed out to the Commanders of the Cape and East Indian Squadrons with regard to taking action at Delagoa.

PROPPING UP THE THRONE.

July 5th.

The Earl of Fife's wedding, with the Princess Louise of Wales will take place on July 27th.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Impresso* arrived at Kobe from Korea on the 26th ulto.

The British Legation at Tokio is being fitted up with electric lights.

In the Japanese native papers it is stated that a new treaty with France has almost been concluded.

The North-China Press Packing Company of Shanghai, will be registered in Hongkong as a limited liability company.

The French cruiser *Villars* left Shanghai for Nagasaki on the 29th ulto. She is expected shortly to visit Vladivostok.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 7th, are: Europeans 215, Chinese 2,248; total, 2,463.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenroy*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamship *Desidera*, with the German mails, dated Berlin 17th June, left Singapore for this port on Saturday at 7 p.m. She is expected here early on Thursday morning.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's extra steamer *Thibet*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. on the 6th inst.; and the Company's extra steamer *Hongkong*, from London, left Singapore yesterday at 8 a.m. for this port.

No share market business has been reported to-day, nearly the whole of the noble fraternity of brokers having been enjoying a holiday in the Supreme Court. If all had their deserts there are some of them who ought to be cooling their heels in "the Retreat," where free board and lodging are provided by a generous colony.

The common people of Austria and Hungary are so given up to investment in lotteries that the attention of the Government has been called to the matter, with a view to the suppression of all schemes of the sort. The officials of both Governments are now negotiating with the view of simultaneous action in prohibiting lotteries of any kind in each of these countries.

How soon, says a correspondent, the glory of a great singer fades when the voice is no longer perfect. I was reminded of this unpleasant fact the other night when the once great tenor Campanini came into an Italian restaurant to get his dinner. How things have changed with him! Less than ten years ago all the musical world was at his feet. Now, with voice and money gone, he is unsought by the people who used to fawn upon him. The only great singer who has been able to preserve his voice in his purity to middle age is Patti. Nilsson and Gertler lost theirs comparatively early, but Patti is still "the queen of song."

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited, have decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital of the Company, or one dollar and a quarter per share. We are glad to learn that this enterprising concern is making satisfactory headway, and fully answering the expectations of its promoters. The results of the first half of the present year show a clear profit of nearly \$15,000, and prospects are most encouraging. It was at first contemplated to pay a larger interim dividend, which the profit could well afford, but on re-consideration the management thought it advisable to err on the safe side.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* says it is rumoured that the Czar of Russia intends shortly to be crowned King of Poland, though why he should do so is one of those things that is past finding out. The discussion of the subject brings the fact prominently out that Poland, before the partition, was more of a republic in principle than the Kingdom was. She had a constitution and the King was chosen by vote and not inherited by blood. The common people were not permitted to have a voice in the choice of their ruler, it is true, but in every other respect the Government was practically that of a republic. The European press express the opinion that at best the design of the Czar, if carried out, would be but an empty and meaningless ceremony.

AMERICAN writers are popularly credited with being responsible for much that in the vernacular of the newspaper office is called "rot." But it is doubtful if any writer of prominence in the United States was ever guilty of anything that can be compared to what Macaulay wrote concerning the playing of Voganini. His eulogical "runs the passage, 'fall like flakes from the instrument, and then, rising into the air, crystalline and form stars.' Another writer, who had seen Hans von Bulow, omitted the sentence quoted with this: 'In the high white light of a matchless musically intellectual mind all his touches become instinct with a vivid life. The tone leaps up to meet his electric touch, and lo! a marvelous tonal edifice is erected under our very sight, or rather hearing.'

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 1st inst. says:—"Yesterday morning, Mr. Peter Schmidt, a municipal tax-collector, made a successful attempt on his own life by shooting himself with a revolver. The bullet entered the roof of his mouth and lodged in the brain. It appears he had been brooding over his misfortunes since his wife's death, and this led him to take his own life. He sent his son out yesterday morning to buy something, and when he had returned he found his father lying on the floor. The police were communicated with and he was taken to the General Hospital, but he died at 5 o'clock." At an inquiry held on the 2nd inst. before Mr. John Macgregor, Acting Consul for Denmark, a verdict was found that "the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver."

THE proposed local Assurance Company in this colony could scarcely be said to have proved a success had it been properly floated. In an article in the *June Forum* an undoubted authority on the subject says that "unlike capital invested in other business, insurance capital gets an income from two sources of constant investment—from mortgages and from insurance. As a consequence, in 1886, while the average rate of interest was about 4.75 per cent, and while railway capital stock earned less than 3 per cent dividends, insurance capital earned more than 13 per cent. In 1887 the dividends upon it averaged nearly 14 per cent. Following are a few rates of dividends declared in 1887: First Association of Philadelphia, 10 per cent; Forest City, 28 per cent; Franklin, 25 per cent; eleven companies, 20 to 24 per cent; eighty-five companies, 10 to 20 per cent each. Now was 1887 an exceptional year?

DURING last month the following vessels entered at the Shanghai Customs:—112 British; 64 Chinese; 21 German; 20 Japanese; 5 French; 2 American, and 1 Norwegian, making a total of 235.

THE telegrams from the Singapore papers, reproduced in another part of this issue, give a trifle more information regarding the Portuguese action at Delagoa Bay than those previously published.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We are awfully sorry to hear that Minnie Hauk is said to have lost her singing voice. Even in "Carmen," which she has been playing on the Continent, her vocalisation has been so unsatisfactory that at Posen the audience hissed her so vigorously that she went into hysterics. Poor Minnie! she used to be 'real nice'.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Agypt and Sutherland Highlanders at the Sanitarium, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., commencing at 5 p.m.:—

Overture:—"Peter Schell" (Wagner).
Value:—"Brise des Vents" (Lamotte).
Selection:—"Reminiscences of England" (Goldney).
Selection:—"The Golden Legend" (Sullivan).
Selection:—"God Save the Queen."

A MEETING of the Committee of the Hongkong Public School was held this afternoon to consider the offer made by Mr. E. R. Bellios to erect at his own expense a new building for that institution. Mr. Bellios, with a discretion for which he is to be commended, had materially modified the stipulations of his original offer. In fact the only conditions he made were that during the summer months there should be four hours secular instruction daily, and during the winter months five hours. These terms were, of course, unanimously accepted, and we now venture to hope that all difficulties have been satisfactorily removed.

We give here an instance of prompt philanthropy on a large scale, which may have some interest for local millionaires. It was in the year 1871 that the Duke and Duchess of Galliera began to be talked of as great philanthropists. In that year the city of Genoa was menaced by a disaster. People feared that their trade would be irretrievably injured, for it was proposed to remove the arsenal to Spezia, as the port of Genoa was too small to contain the ships which were flocking thither from all parts of the world; and the Government was not in a position to assist the town in the enlargement and improvement of the port. The Duke of Galliera, with one stroke of the pen, removed the evil. He gave his native town the munificent sum of 25,000,000 francs, or \$5,000,000, for the much-needed works. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which he was received when, together with his wife, he came to Genoa for the first time in twenty years. The town was illuminated and the workmen of the port actually knelt down and implored the blessing of a man who had come to their rescue in so timely a manner. A spectacle that would gladden our eyes would be the sight of working men and women kneeling and imploring the blessing of—well, yes, let us say the ex-honorable Mr. Bellios.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Amoy to the *N. C. Daily News* on the 29th ulto:—"On Monday evening, 24th June, news came in that a tiger was on the mainland some 8 or 10 miles off, and Mr. Leyburn and Mr. Harding were off at 10 to the following morning in search of the beast. By 5 the same afternoon they were back with it, and it turned out to be a young tiger. The two sportsmen heard that another tiger was in the neighborhood, so before they left, they arranged with some of the villagers that at dusk that night, when the tiger came out for her usual prow, they were to place a cow in the route she generally came along, watch it, track her to her den, and then come to Amoy, and let Messrs. Leyburn and Harding know where she was. They came in early the following morning in a state of great excitement, and said that the previous evening whilst two of them were leading the cow that was to be the bait, the tigress suddenly sprang upon them with a tremendous roar; one of the men was carrying a large umbrella and the tigress leaped him, he floundered in the water, and the tigress leaped over him, then took up the cow, and went off to her den with it, to which they tracked her. Messrs. Leyburn and Harding went off at 3 the same afternoon, and were back at 7 with a magnificent specimen; it has not been measured yet, but it is about the largest shot so far. They had a very dangerous hunt after her; they came across her asleep after having a gorge on the cow. Both fired and missed, she then rushed away down a ravine. Mr. Leyburn got to one end and Mr. Harding at the other; she came towards Harding's end and he fired, hitting her in the side. Leyburn then had a shot at her and scolded her over, and then they both gave her a couple of *claps*. This makes the ninth tiger shot here during the past twelve months, and Leyburn's fifth. Hunting tigers here is very dangerous, as it has to be done on foot; there are no elephants to be comfortably perched on the back of, and the beaters are hardly Chinamen armed with anything from a cudgel to a trident."

THE TEA RACE.

The Mutual Shippers' steamer *Mayana*, with new season's tea from Hankow, arrived at London on Monday morning last, the voyage having occupied about 36 days. This is two days slower than the *Mayana's* run last year, her time then being a little over 34 days. The vessel's average speed this trip would be about 13 knots.

THE ROPE CORNER CASE.

POTTS V. RUSTONJEE.
The long-expected case brought by Mr. G. F. H. Potts, of Messrs. Russell & Co., against Mr. S. Rustonjee, broker, for the recovery of \$5,600, being the "difference" on a sale of fifty Rope shares, and the dividend of six per cent. on the said shares, was heard before Mr. Chief Justice Fielding Clark, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, this morning. The following gentlemen formed the special jury:—Messrs. Alexander Leary, W. G. Brodie, G. A. Wieler, J. Fowler, E. J. Max Paquin, R. K. Leigh, and F. Dodwell. Mr. C. A. Tomes was objected to. The Acting Attorney-General, with Mr. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Descon), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., with Mr. Robinson, (instructed by Messrs. Ewins and Reece) represented the defendant. Mr. Francis asked permission, before the case was opened, to make an application under section 65, subsection 9, of the Code, for leave to make certain amendments in the *specifications*, with a view to narrowing the issues. The Attorney-General thought it was an extraordinary application. His lordship, after some consideration, granted permission.

Mr. L. Mendel, one of the witnesses subpoenaed, addressed His Lordship. He said that he did not know why he had been subpoenaed; he had nothing to do with the case, and if he stopped there he would neglect his business, and he hoped the Court would let him off.

His lordship replied that he did not know why he was subpoenaed, either. He hoped that, as a large number of gentlemen engaged in business had been summoned, the solicitors would afford them every facility for looking after their affairs.

Mr. Francis said that every witness had been already informed by the solicitor that there was no necessity for staying in the morning, and that any who were required in the afternoon would be personally notified. Therefore there was no necessity for Mr. Mendel to make such an application.

Mr. Mendel ironically thanked him for his thoughtfulness, and left, returning soon afterwards and staying in the Court on his own accord.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said:—

This is an action for damages and breach of contract, the amount of damages being fixed at \$5,600. The facts of the case are as follows:—The plaintiff, who is well-known in the Colony, is employed by Messrs. Russell & Co., who are the agents for the Yangtze Insurance Association, as underwriter for that Association. On the 16th January last, through his brokers, he entered into a contract with the defendant, Mr. Rustonjee, for the purchase of fifty shares in the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, at the price of \$94 each *cum* all, for delivery on the 31st March. During the early months of this year the shares in this Company had been gradually on the rise. During the month of March, which is to say after the 16th January, which is a very crucial date in this case—the annual report of Messrs. Russell & Co. in connection with this company was issued, and shortly afterwards the general annual meeting of the shareholders was held, and a dividend of \$6 per share declared. In the ordinary course of events, under the contract, the plaintiff was entitled to the dividends on his shares on the 31st March. Now the circumstances which I have alluded to are practically admitted by the defendant. It is admitted that the contract was entered into, and if I understand my learned friend aright the plaintiff was entitled to the dividends in the ordinary course of events. But now what happened? The 31st March fell on a Sunday, and settling day amongst the brokers was fixed for the 30th. That day the defendant did not deliver these shares, but in two or three days, possibly four, after the 30th March any how, a printed circular, signed by him, was sent round, dated the 29th March, in which after making various vague suggestions about a "corner" having been created, and fraud committed against him, he offered to settle all share transactions in respect to Ropes at the rate of \$150 per share and brokerage. Of course the plaintiff was not going to take anything like that. On or about the 30th or 31st March, as the plaintiff will tell you, the market value of the shares was at least \$200. The defendant having declined to carry out his contract, the plaintiff claims the difference between \$94 per share and \$200 per share, the market value on the day of delivery. This amounts to \$5,600, and in addition to that we claim \$6 per share dividend, which makes the total \$5,600. Now let me call your attention to the defence set up in this case. It is somewhat remarkable. In the first instance the issue they take is the market value. They deny that it ever anything like approached \$200 per share. But in considering the market value of the shares you have nothing to do (I speak subject to the correction of his lordship) with the intrinsic value of the shares. I take it that with very few exceptions, in every market in the world and in the shares of every company, the market value is not the real intrinsic value, but is a fictitious nature. It may be either above their real value, and they are subject, as you know much better than I can tell you, to "corners," "rings," operations such as bulling and bearing by private persons, by brokers, and last but not least, by such men as the defendant in this case. He describes himself as a "broker and general dealer in shares." I think you will describe by a word of different name. However, we will take his own account of himself, and call him a general dealer in shares. The second issue is that this contract was repudiated on the grounds of fraud and concealment. I will take the latter first. As far as I can make out the case is this:—The plaintiff is employed by Messrs. Russell & Co., who are the general managers of the Rope Company, and it is alleged that on the 10th January, when he entered into this contract, he had a special knowledge that the Company had had a very good year during the preceding twelve months, and was about to declare a big dividend, and that he did not, when he entered into the contract, did not reveal to him the fact of this knowledge. For a moment we will assume that he had it.

Mr. Francis interposed. That was not the sort of concealment they were going to allege; they were relying on the existence of the "ring" or "corner" that bought up all the shares and increased their price. The Attorney-General continued:—Well, taking that view of it, the defendant then contends that the plaintiff, with other members of Messrs. Russell & Co., including one of the partners, confederated, before entering into this contract, to buy up all the shares at current prices, and hold them until a fictitious price was created, with the object of defrauding the ignorant and unwary public, of which this "general dealer in shares" is one. I shall put the plaintiff into the witness-box, and he will tell you that at the time he entered into the contract he had no such special knowledge, that he knew nothing of the prospects of the Company, and that neither on that day nor any other day he knew of or was he party to any big confederacy or corner of any description whatever. I shall put him in the witness-box, and you will be able to judge for yourselves as to the truth of the defendant's hypothesis, and I challenge my learned friend to subject him to cross-examination. I take it that the defence will also rely on the issue that, by reason of the operation of certain members of the firm of Russell and Company, the defendant was unable—perhaps I ought to put it more strongly—by reason of the acts of the plaintiff it was rendered impossible for the defendant to carry out his contract because he could not take it up—could not obtain shares to meet his contract. I think that argument will also state as a somewhat nebulous fabrication in order to enable the defendant to evade his liabilities. Mr. Pollock having then read the pleadings, George Frederick Hutton Potts, the plaintiff, was then called. He said:—I am in the employment of Messrs. Russell & Co. as underwriter to the Yangtze Insurance Company. I received a

circular from the defendant offering a compromise; I have not got it now—I tore it up. The circular produced is similar to it. I received it about the 3rd of April, I should say. The circular originally offered to settle for \$150, but the figures had been changed with a pen to \$150. I took no notice of it, because it was absurd. The Company had by that time declared the year's results, and shown that the shares were worth \$250. I knew the Company was going to declare a dividend about a week before that—some time in March—I should say about the middle of the month. I heard they had had a good year, but I did not know the details. The annual meeting was held on the 25th March, I believe, and a dividend of 12 per cent. declared. That gave \$6 per share. I swear positively that the first intimation I had about the results of the year's workings was received about a week previously. I had some personal knowledge what the fluctuations in the market were from January. They were then \$94. In February they rose from \$100 to \$180, and in March I believe they were as high as \$210. I cannot give any reason for the improvement, except that it was rumoured outside that the Company was doing well—that Messrs. Russell & Co. were doing well, and that a good stock. They could have learnt that from Manila. The rise in hemp commenced last December. I had several transactions in Ropes after January: I sold 125 shares about the 6th February at \$105, I think, through Mr. Coxon, and about the same date, 50 shares through Mr. Mendel, at I think, \$102. They were all to be delivered at the end of March. On the 10th February I sold 100 shares to Messrs. Benjamin and Danby, at \$185. I do not remember any other—except with Messrs. Lightwood and Scott to whom I sold 50 shares, but I do not remember the date or the amount. Mr. Benjamin refused to give me the name of the purchaser. I have no record of any other transactions. On the 16th January, when I entered into the contract with the defendant, I think I had a few Ropes—perhaps fifty—in my possession. I had a hundred more a few days before, but I do not recollect what I did with them. About the 16th there were several transactions on the market for the 31st March, at \$200, but I do not know who conducted them. I think there were fifty shares bought for cash, at \$200 in March. I knew the state of the market, from day to day through the brokers. Four or five of them used to call on me through the day, and I would ask them how various stock was quoted. I know that I am charged, with others, with fraudulent concealment in this case, Mr. Tomes, who is a member of the firm, being another. Mr. Shewan, who is in the shipping office, Mr. Watson, who is in the bookkeeping office, and Mr. Frank Grimbly, who is now in the Dock Company, and was formerly in our office. He left us two years ago. I understand what "cornering" is—I take it that if a man sells short and the shares can't get any, that is a corner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Francis asked out that that was hardly a definition of a "corner." Plaintiff continued:—I think it is possible for a "corner" to be formed without confederacy. His Lordship thought it could hardly be accidental. There was a slang phrase that a man was "cornered" when he was in difficulties, but he did not think that was applied to commerce. If a man bought up all the wheat in the market to raise the price that would be a "corner." The Attorney-General thought that was a question for argument. Plaintiff continued:—On the 14th January I had no knowledge of, nor was I party to, any confederacy for this purpose—I did not even know of the existence of any such confederacy. There was no concerted operation on the part of myself and the individuals mentioned at any time. The only thing I did was, on the request of Mr. Shewan, to give him the refusal of any Ropes I had, at a price—\$170. That was in March. He asked me, knowing I had shares. During that period I had not the slightest idea how the other shares were held; I did not know how many Mr. Shewan, or Mr. Tomes, or Mr. Watson, held. I did not know either then or before. At the time I purchased I believed defendant held, for his constituents, from 1,500 to 2,000 Rope shares. In the latter part of March the general rumour was that the shares were scarce. I do not know how many shares Mr. Grimbly held. I know that in March the defendant could have bought Ropes on the market—I myself would have sold him some from \$200 to \$220. About the 12th February I bought 400 Rope shares for cash, at \$170, with dividend. I bought from Mr. Tomes, direct. I bought 100 for delivery on March 31st, at the beginning of February, at \$150. I bought them through Joseph and Fredericks. About the same time I bought 125 more, for delivery at the same time, at \$101. I bought them through Mr. E. J. Coxon. I also took 25 for cash at \$91. Those are all the transactions I can remember. I had 495 shares in my possession at the end of March; the banks held most of them, the remainder were in the possession of Mr. Wotton. The 495 shares were the results of my buying and selling.

By Mr. Francis:—I was employed in the Yangtze Insurance Association office, Cornhill before I came here. I have been here four and a half years. I never paid any insurance money out of my own pocket, and I have never underwritten policies on my own risk. I am not a clerk to underwriters any more than any insurance secretary, I am specially employed by Messrs. Russell and Co. to look after the insurance business. My transactions are conducted in a separate room. I had dealings in shares last year. I bought to sell at a profit. I do not call that speculation, as I intended to hold them if I did not make a profit. I had 150 shares at the beginning of the year; I do not know when I got them. I have no record to show any transactions; I do all my business with orders on the comptroller and square up at any time. I may owe him a few dollars now, I have no cheque-book, but I have a banking account with the Oriental Bank. I cannot say if I had any contracts for shares at that time. The affairs of the Rope Manufacturing Co. are looked after by Mr. Tomes. Mr. Duer keeps the accounts, under the supervision of Mr. Downes. The correspondence is done in the shipping office. Mr. R. Shewan is the principal man there, and Mr. W. Shewan and Mr. Watson are also in there. I cannot say how long it is since I first held Rope shares, about twelve months, I think. My knowledge of the Company's affairs in January was that hemp was going up in price, and I saw from the policies of insurance on hemp coming in and rope going out that they must be heavy buyers, but I knew they must have a considerable quantity of cheap hemp. I can't say that I knew that the Rope works had been closed for six months last year; my impression was that they had only been closed about two months. I did not pay entirely for the shares; I got an advance on them from the Bank; but I do not know how much, as I had several other shares at the same time. I knew that in 1887 the Company paid 7 per cent, but none in 1887-8. Anybody could find that out by looking at the reports. I did not know that the 1888 dividend was paid before any sales had been made. I know they lost money in 1886 because they over-estimated the amount of hemp required. They lost \$16,000, or more than they made in 1885. The next year's business reduced the loss to about \$6,000. I was present at the meeting this year. The profit might have been made on the old stock. The Chairman said that it was due to the rise in

hemp. The fact that a considerable rise had occurred necessitated a profit being made. I do not know the relative prices of hemp and rope. Although the Company failed to pay for three years, when hemp was cheap, they made a profit when it got dear. A permanent dividend may be expected, as the rope is getting known all over the world, and orders are coming in. I did think, with the history of the last four years, that the \$50 stock was worth \$250, if it was going to pay a regular dividend of 12 per cent. They earned \$52,000 and if they had paid it all away it would have made the stock nearly a seven per cent stock. I became aware of the extent of their profits about a week before the report came out. Besides, their land was bought for \$30,000, and now it is worth between \$60,000 and \$70,000. I know this from seeing land everywhere going up in value. I knew that the previous losses had to be first paid off out of the \$72,000, but it was unnecessary to write off anything for depreciation, owing to the increased value of the land. I knew in December that the value of hemp and rope was increasing. I cannot say, without referring to my books, as to the last sales of rope, and the consequent increase in insurance, were large. About the beginning of February I got into my head that these shares were bound to go up. I have a room at the office, but do not mess there now. We simply discussed ordinary events at table, and did not refer to our share transactions. We may speak of what is going up or going down. I had no idea, in February, of what my profits might be. I thought they would be larger than before. I did not know what the profits were; I estimated them for myself. I believe the brokers did a big business in Ropes as far back as last June. The rumour about the profits began to circulate early in October. I may have bought some of the 150 shares which I held in January about that time. I do not recollect when I deposited them with the Oriental Bank. I might have said in my replies to the interrogatories that I held no shares prior to the 16th January; I answered from memory, without making any inquiries at the bank. When I received payment for shares I did not keep any account of the settlement; I always destroyed them after the settlement. I suppose I sold some of the 150 shares between the 1st and 10th January. I do not know what occurred between the 7th and the 10th. I want to raise the shares from \$105 to \$150; I do not know that there was anything added to the intrinsic value of the shares. I did not buy them for speculation; I simply said if they rose I would let them go, and if they fell I would hold them. I do not know by what stages the shares rose. I do not recollect hearing of any transactions in them at \$130, \$135, \$140, \$145, or \$150, between those dates. I acquired no knowledge that added to the value of the shares, there were rumours outside, but they did not originate in our office. I bought 480 Ropes, at \$170, for cash, from Mr. Tomes, on the 23rd February. I do not know what he had made the shares go up so high. I certainly transacted the business directly with him. I do not know how it got known that a good report was coming out; I do not think it got out through the clerks—more probably through the directors. The clerks would certainly know first. I admit that I had an opportunity of seeing it, seeing, as I did, the increased values put on the imports and exports in the insurance policies. We did not all know that the business was flourishing; Mr. Watson would not know anything about it. He only conducted the correspondence. Mr. Shewan, Mr. Duer, Mr. Tomes, and myself, might know. When I was making my purchases of Ropes early in the year, my knowledge acquired influenced my dealings, but not entirely—I was influenced by outside rumours. Those rumours might have originated with the directors, on the clerks, but I am certain they did not come from me. The shares I bought from Mr. Shewan were paid for by Mr. Wotton. They were paid by cash. They were for delivery at the end of March. He gave me the money personally. I paid Fredericks and Joseph an account for miscellaneous transactions with it. I tore the account up. I had not heard that Mr. Rustonjee was going to repudiate all his contracts for the 31st March; I did not hear of that until about the 10th of March. I do not know Mr. Tom

At this point the Attorney-General called attention to the fact that he was witness for the other side in *Cum v. F. Grimble*, and after some discussion Mr. F. Grimble, who was desirous to withdraw, said—
“I am now continuing,” I had an advance on the shares when I bought them. It was not on the joint application of myself and Mr. Shewan. He met me in the street, whilst going on the same errand. I do not remember that it was a joint application; I am certain it was not, notwithstanding what Mr. Shewan and Mr. Whitehead might say to the contrary. Before we went to the Bank there had been no agreement between us as to buying or selling shares. He said one day ‘the Company was doing very well, and he advised me not to sell them.’ This might have been some weeks before. He never suggested an agreement with Mr. Percival and others not to sell. He led me to suppose he had a good reason for expecting I should get a good price if I held on. He said nothing about short sellers, but simply said the Company was doing well. It was only a casual remark, but it might have influenced my operations. I never entered into any agreement not to sell before such a date or below such a price. He led me to believe that there was some agreement between large holders that they were to hold their shares until they could go to the Bank that day. He asked me not to sell, at any rate to give him the refusal. I wished to. I gave him permission to take them at £176, without any restriction as to its being after the 31st March. Mr. Shewan did not recommend me to buy the shares from Mr. Tomes. I have not repaid Mr. Wotton's loan; I am paying 7 per cent. on it. I did not give Mr. Shewan the management of my shares; I simply fixed a price. I promised not to sell, on my part, without consulting him. I have not the faintest idea how many shares he held; I never heard any more than that he was buying. I never heard that at the beginning of the year he held over a thousand shares. I can't say that our arrangement was in the nature of a conspiracy or conspiracy to raise the price of the shares; I should say it was perfectly legitimate. I won't say I haven't had a conversation with Mr. Grimble, and told him ‘Ropes were good.’ He might think I had special opportunities of knowing, as the under-writer. I do not know any principal who would pay \$300 or \$320 for Ropes; brokers quoted them to me at that, but did not offer. The reason I have not sold is not that I could not get it from any brokers. I did not sell, although I should have done so before the report came out. I do not recollect that I ever said to Mr. Whitehead on the 12th of January, ‘I asked him for \$100 on 420 shares,’ Mr. Shewan said something, I don't know about an advance on a thousand shares. I do not recollect him saying he could have my shares and others in; he could not have done so. I did not say I could give a good name as security; he might have done so. The whole thing passed out of my mind as soon as I got my advance; I had my shares taken up, and felt quite comfortable and happy. The loss I have sustained is \$5,600. I have lost money in loss of interest. I don't say I could have sold these shares if I had had them; I might have. I did not deliver fifty of my own shares in there, and lost on them. I did not know how many shares Mr. Duer had; he might have a hundred. I do not know of his having any agreement with Mr. Shewan. Mr. Watson might have had some or none. I did not know if Mr. Grimble had any shares when I advised him to hold on. I might have said what I did, even if he had not any. I did not advise everyone with whom I spoke about Ropes to hold on; rather the contrary. I said they had better ‘Look out.’ I told one gentleman—Mr. Yockey. I think—I never gave advice on shares. When I said ‘Look out’ I meant they must be careful and not be let in. I did not tell Mr. Shewan that Mr. Shewan held most of the shares. I knew there had been a quarrel between Mr. Grimble and Mr. Shewan because the former had sold shares after giving notice of the refusal of them. I never heard that Mr. Grimble had been stopped from carrying out the contract. He frequently came to tiffin with us, but always denied that he had any Ropes. I neither believed nor disbelieved him—how was I to know? I was at the office on the 30th, but probably I left early before defendant's circular came. I must have got it, if it came on the Friday. Speaking as a man of business, I did not know that there was a ‘corner’ in Ropes in March—at least I do not know when I bought and I see there was, since the defendant did not fulfil the contract. The shares could not have been held by half a dozen men. Mr. Shewan certainly held 1,100, I held 820, Mr. Perry 600, Mr. Grimble 400, and so on. The brokers said there was a ‘ring’, but I did not believe them. I did not hold or because of the ring, I had paid long prices, and wanted long prices. I did not withhold them from sale—at a price. That price—£176, or over—had been fixed between myself and Mr. Shewan.

Re-examination:—I may explain that I was not in my opinion, as going in for some thing, you call it, to pay for except you were to buy shares in the market for a rise is speculation. I was not buying for a rise. I personally knew no thing of the prospective dividend when I bought. I bought on my own impressions and on guesses work. It would have been a breach of confidence to have made public any information gained from the books. The clerks understood that, and at the most they would only say so-and-so was doing well among them. I did not keep a banking-account in England, but since I did I never got my cheques back. I do not know how the details of the interview between Mr. Whitehead and myself became known unless got out through that gentleman. I then said in the evidence

[illegible]

about increased my own holding of shares by about 100 *i.e.* shares in possession held in my own right. I therefore had about 300 shares in my possession then. I had also contracted to buy about 1,000 for delivery at the end of March. This includes the 700 shares contracted for in the beginning of January and I had therefore increased the number which I stood to receive by about 300 during the month of February. On the 31st March, I had about 600 shares. I had also 100 on my own account and about 400 in friends' hands. I had sold about 400 between the end of January and the end of March. At the end of March I had a contract for 50 shares for delivery in April for Mr. Yockney but I never got them. I had a half interest in 50 shares purchased by my brother William for the end of June. Just before the settling day at the end of March I don't think I had to take up more than 1000 shares nor more than 400 to deliver. The 400 were mostly for brokers who would not disclose their principals. I dealt with them through every broker in the Colony. I did not deal exclusively with Joseph and Fredericks. I do not recollect advising any one during January, February and March to buy shares, but I may have expressed the opinion that they would be a good investment owing to the rise in hemp. I remember a sale to Mr. Potts, the plaintiff, of 100 shares at \$150. That sale was made by me to brokers for the concern *i.e.* for an undisclosed principal, but when they brought me the contract plaintiff's name was inserted as purchaser. When I made the bargain I did not know that plaintiff was the purchaser. That sale was made through Joseph and Fredericks. I had a contract of March up to the 8th April when this action began there was no transaction. Joseph and Fredericks sold for me as my brokers, 400 shares on or about April and at \$1.6 for cash. Afterwards they told me that the buyer could not provide the money promptly and at their proposal I extended the time to April 6th. They sold by my authority. The purchaser was the defendant. I knew all along who the purchasers were. I did not instruct Joseph and Fredericks to conceal my name. As it was a cash transaction it was necessary to disclose my name. I received a sale note—that is a memorandum from Messrs. Joseph and Fredericks in which they got it. I had some time in joint account with Grimble. I bought 100 shares on joint account with him. It might have been 125. I do not know when it was. It might have been before January. They were for delivery on 31st March. I bought the same number on joint account with him so we each hold one of our own. I bought later when the shares were higher so he received something from me, but I do not know what. I had no transactions with Tomes. I had none with Alexander Duer. He came to me for financial assistance to take up some of them. This was in respect of about 150 shares. I think Duer had 175 shares. I assisted Duer financially in the purchase of 150 shares with me. I had no transactions with Mr. Watson. I have heard that he had 25 or 50 shares. I had several joint transactions with the plaintiff to the extent perhaps of 50 or 100 shares. I gave him no financial assistance. Grimble did not consult me as to sale of shares. I advised him not to sell. This was some time in January. I do not know that in consequence of my advice he changed his course of action. I heard that he had arranged to sell some of these shares and I advised him not to do so. I think this was in January. I think the transaction related to about 400 shares. I told him he would do much better not to sell. I did not advise to the date. I only advised him once. I did not advise any one to the same effect. My shares were in banks and in friends' hands. I had more than 1000 shares on deposit at one time. I had heard from plaintiff that his greatest holding was from 500 to 600 shares. I met him in the street as I was going to the Chartered Bank. I was applying for advances on my shares and I think plaintiff was doing the same. I think it was in January but it is difficult for me to say. Perhaps we applied jointly for a joint loan on our shares. I do not remember authorising plaintiff to apply to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for advances on my shares or to new contracts. There was no joint advance nor was there an advance to him individually at that time by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. My brother wanted financial assistance also. There was a joint arrangement between me and my brother or plaintiff as to financial assistance. They made their own arrangements; so did I. There was an agreement prepared between myself and Mr. Perry to the effect that we would not sell shares except at a certain price. This was not before March 31st. It was not in January. I do not know how many shares Mr. Perry had. I gave me to understand that he had 500 to 600 shares. We were not to sell for less than 175. The plaintiff promised me the refusal of a share sale before he sold them to a person else. This understanding with Mr. Perry was in the best of my belief come to be

March 25th. I had no such understanding with Grimbale. My brother left his shares with me to do as I liked with. Since the 31st March I have sold 400 to Rustonjee at \$176 but he has not paid for them; 25 through Stokes a Young, 25 through A. S. Cohen. These I have sold at \$175 or \$176. I have been told that Mr. Cressy Ewens purchased the 25 through Stokes and Young and Mr. Ismael, executor of Deakes, deceased, the 25 through A. S. Cohen. I also sold 50 for cash early in April to W. Wallace at \$170. I had no previous contact with Wallace. I had no contract pending when this transaction could have satisfied. I did sell my shares during the last 10 days of March. I think \$175 is the highest price I ever got. I have heard of sales at \$200. I bought some myself at \$200. This was about the end of February. I purchased about 125 at this price for cash; I think the brokers were Legg, Torg and Gubbay. I have heard of others at the same price at \$200 but do not now remember the 3,000. The total number of shares in the company. Towards the end of March I was contemplating making the agreement with Mr. Perry. I tried to find out who held the shares but could not. I knew that Russell & Co. had shares. I did not ask Mr. Tomes about this. I and my brother had about 1100 between us. I did not know that Grimbale had any. Mr. F. I knew had 500 to 600. I had heard that Grimbale had 400. Mr. Duer had 175. Mr. Watson 25 to 40. I think Russell & Co. were bound to hold 500 to do not know how many they actually held. Perry stated that he had 500 to 600. I do not think that Joseph and Fredericks had themselves a considerable number.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General
had a joint contract with plaintiff for 50 shares
in January. I may have had another
account with him for 25 shares but I am not
Mr. Potts had no interest in the 900 shares
I held at the end of March. Potts went
alone to the Manager of the Chartered Bank
when he was applying for an advance
I went in when he was there and there
made my application. I did not intend it
a joint application. We did not start
Russell and Co.'s office together. We went
independently of each other. I made my application
to Mr. Armstrong first. I was referred to
Whitehead. I went in when plaintiff was
asked Mr. Whitehead if he would increase
accommodation to these shares. I might be able to
in a large number of these shares. Plaintiff
standing by. I did not intend to make a
application. We each wanted money. I did

actually know how many shares Perry had. I did not know that he held one. I believe he had 166 shares. He said he had 500 and 600. Plaintiff did not hear from me about my proposed agreement with Perry. I may have mentioned it to him, but I cannot say. I took the management of my brother's shares about the middle of March. I did not tell plaintiff that I had done so. The sale of 25 shares through Stokes and Young at \$175 was about June 20th. The sale through Cohen was on May 19th I have heard of a sale by Cohen and Geare at the end of March at \$210. I think Joseph Ezekiel transacted some dealings at \$200 at about the same time. When I advised Grimbé to hold the 500 shares, he was a great friend of mine. There was no understanding between us that he would let me know about his shares. I told him as a friend. I deny that I was a party to a confederacy as charged in Sec. 7 of the answer in this case. I do not know of the existence of any such confederacy. I never heard of any such confederacy except in the allegations in the answer.

Re-examined by Mr. Francis:—When I told Mr. Whitehead that I could bring in other shares as referring to my brother's and to those of other persons and with a view to making an agreement with Mr. Perry. If I had got the money I should have used it myself. The other persons were Mr. More and Mr. Dyer. I had not consulted them in the subject of the advance. They were willing to leave me to do as I pleased. I never proposed to finance Grimbé's shares. I very likely thought that Mr. Potts would join in too. I do not think that anything was said to Mr. Whitehead to lead him to suppose that plaintiff and I were acting jointly. I offered no further security. This may have led him to think so.

Walter H. Young said:—I am a sharebroker in partnership with Mr. F. Stokes. We sold 50 Rope shares on the 16th January from Mr. Rostenjor to Mr. Potts. The settling day was March 30th. We make a weekly share-list showing the quotations and operations on the market. I make this up from our own transactions, and then ask the other brokers and the big operators. On the 30th the price of Ropes are quoted at 120, "nominal." We had a transaction on the 20th March for the end of the month on 25 shares at \$120: That is the only one in March. On the 6th February we sold 50 shares for delivery at the end of March at \$102. On the 7th, 50 Ropes, for end of March, \$106. Dr. Noble sold the shares on the 2nd, March, Mr. Ewens purchasing. On the 20th June we did 25 shares at \$170 for delivery on the 30th, and on the 25 at \$175, for delivery on the same date. They were for Mr. Ewens.

By Mr. Francis:—In our share list "nominal" means there is no business doing. I approximate the figures. Sometimes I don't give the transactions. Mr. Ewens' purchases were made to carry out the sale of 25 contracts. The parties to the sale of 25 at \$150 or 160 on the 6th February for delivery at the end of June were Mr. Van Buren and Mr. F. Sheehan. We have no other transaction with or on behalf of, Mr. Van Buren, on our books. The quotation of \$120 minimum and \$162½ maximum for the week ending 6th April was obtained in the usual way—I do not know where I got them, or who conducted the transactions. The figures have no practical meaning when no business is doing. For the week ending the 23rd March the quotations ranged from \$120 to \$200.

know how they came to take care of it. I did not know there was a company. I did not know the company for certain. Our firm dealt its share of business but we are not much in Ropes, and although we did not do much business still it might have been done. I don't know the reason why the quotation should have risen in one week from \$20 to \$200. The Company was said to be doing well. I did not know that it was the result of a "corner" beyond rumours. I have no knowledge. I did hear that Mr. Shewan brought largely—200 or 300 shares on one occasion. On the week ending 25th February and the 3rd March his 'business' was nominal. I cannot say where I got my information as to the transactions but I do not hesitate to say that it was authentic. It had been told that busin' as 'has been done in May and June. Transactions in January were numerous. We sold \$50 on the 8th at \$8 16th, several fifties at \$94, for end of March. I don't recollect whether I had a commission for buy shares in March, but I had in May. I found they could be got for \$176, from Mr. Shewan. I knew that Mr. Shewan was said to hold them and don't recollect who else. I did not know that Messrs. Frost, Gribble, and Watson had any. I saw Shewan looking upon as commanding in the Chamber, but I don't recollect that he was concerning the market. I remember getting information from him fixing the quotation at \$11. I don't recollect Mr. Denison wanting 50 shares of the shares. Failing to get business from principal, I should, if I had wanted Ropes, have gone to the brokers. I did not know where the Ropes shares were held; as we did not do much in them. The other brokers must have done good deal in Ropes.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General: believe there was a sale on the 15th May \$155, for October, and one on the 22nd May \$180. I promised not to tell who were principals.
The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BANGKOK:

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT,

The *Private Times* of the 29th ult. says: "From reliable information to which we learn a serious riot has broken out in Bangkok amongst the Chinese population, and that it assumed such dimensions that all trade is suspended, and the ships are detained in the harbor. The Siamese Consul has received advices on the subject, but has not yet received the bare statements that serious riot prevailed. Whether the quarrel has originated with the Kongcoes, or not, we cannot say, but would appear that the whole town is suffering from the outbreak, and that the transaction ordinary business is rendered impossible."

The report that a serious riot had broken out amongst the Chinese populace of Bangkok is now not only confirmed, says our Singapore contemporary of the 1st inst. but later authentic accounts go to show that the matter was of more serious proportions than first reported. From several persons who have left the seat of the outbreak; and should therefore be cognizant of the facts, we learn that a considerable time past the members of different kongcees have been at loggerheads and although petty eruptions have been frequent, matters have never actually reached crisis until the present time, when the outbreak into open warfare, and by their numerous manifestations towards each other, have tended to a standstill, and created serious inconvenience to the European inhabitants. It appears that there are two kongcees amongst the coolies in the colony, the Messrs. Van Rosse and Co. and the cargo boat coolies, comprising one society, while the coolies of the Bornes Messrs. Markwell, and the coolies employed three Chinese-owned tugs mill from the longer. The coolies hail from various provinces of the Fwery Land, but they nearly all speak the Swatow and Amoy dialects. These societies have several times been in collision.

eventually led on to the riot, commenced, and gradually assumed larger dimensions until the night of the 18th, when the two bodies met, and after a sharp bout, during which firearms were freely used, they again dispersed. This was practically the beginning of the rioting. Messrs. Windsor, Rose & Co.'s mill is situated in the centre of the other companies. On the one side they have the Borneo Co.'s mill, and on the other the mills belonging to Messrs. Markwald and the Chinese in the form of a long row of the godown, wharf, and river, while at the back is the main road, so that it may be seen that Messrs. Windsor, Rose & Co.'s coolies, or the No. 1 society, had to contend against two distinct forces. Early on the following morning the coolies of No. 1 society, instead of returning to their ordinary routine duty, occupied themselves by erecting two blockades across the main road, one at each end of the mill. The blockades consisted of old sacks and gunny bags supported by ropes stretched across the road about four or five feet from the ground, having on each side baskets and other articles hanging from the ropes, so that the traffic a little lower down the road. A little shooting was all that transpired that day. About 5 o'clock on the following morning the occupants of about 150 cargo boats that were lying by the side of the steamship *Hecate*, near Messrs. Windsor, Rose and Company's wharf, at a given signal rose *en masse* and clambered on the *Hecate's* decks. Each coolie was armed with some sort of weapon, either spear, trident, sword or firearm, and their peremptory storming of the *Hecate's* decks, was with a view to the capture of the officers, who were the object of annihilating their opponents whom they thought were working on board. On being informed to the contrary, the

bullets, and being unable to get behind their fortifications on the main road, opened the attack upon No. 2 showery with a volley from the first company, and a shower of stones and other missiles. Several times during the day the belligerents numbering altogether about five thousand, came to close quarters, when the spears and tridents were used with terrible effect, numbers being killed on the spot, while the many wounded managed to escape and get their injuries attended to. The coolies fought more like demons than human beings, they were all more or less under the influence of drint, their barbarity being simply hideous to behold. Several times during the conflict the coolies were seen to throw their spears and tridents into the wounded man, and while life blood was still running, they held the body aloft on their spear points, demonically grinning at while showing the fearful lot that might befall others who fell into their clutches. This occurred on one or two occasions, and goes to prove the excited state of mind in which the combatants were. Although these fearful crimes were being committed, it must be said that the conflict was confined to the members of the two societies. Several Europeans were in the vicinity, but to the present we have heard of no assault upon any one. The battle continued till about four o'clock, the evening light being very dark, and the firing from the batteries of the coolies intense. The manager's call for assistance brought forward the Chief Engineer of the *Hecla*, and some of the Engineers and Officers from the two R. M. Funnel boats lying in the harbour, so that altogether a team of thirteen Europeans mustered at the mill, while seven guarded the godown. Those who had no firearms of their own

were provided with them by the Engineer
the mill, The *Hecate* was lying alongside it,
whirl near the mill where the fighting was
going on, and the Captain and Officers were
rather alarmed lest the mob should rush, a
attempt to set fire to the ship. Steam was
up in the boilers, a hose was attached to the
pump, a strict watch kept, and every precaution
was taken in case of emergency. The coolies
made them so intent on getting at the mill
that they went a bundle of burning substance
ounghtenly close, but the stuff was soon exting-
guished. The Europeans did not know of the
society man from another, so they kept all
bay, refusing to allow a single Chinaman to ap-
proach the premises. One individual made a
handed attempt to get into the mill, but a half
inch of cold steel into the muscle of his right
arm had the desired effect of making him re-
coil. Barring these little items, there were not
efforts to fire the mill, so the next morning
arms were delivered up, and the little band of
defenders repaired to their respective ships. Ab-
out 9 o'clock that morning, while the coolies w-
fighting as viciously as ever, about fifty mounted
cavalry men and nearly one thousand foot soldiers
came upon the scene. After being drawn
in the order to "charge" was given to the caval-
ry. In the rush to get away, about fifteen w-
were unhorsed, but those who stuck on, w-
their long swords created a shocl among
belligerents, and in less than three minutes
the time the order to "charge" was given, w-
singing Chinese could be seen. The troo-
men then drawn up in line along, he road
such a way as to surround the entire building
and, so as to prevent the escape of the coolies
Several attempts to break through the

but failing to stop when called upon to do so they were bayoneted without mercy. In meantime a large number of steam launches were patrolling the river, so that every chance of escape was shut off to the coolies. Having got so much order restored, the troops stationed on the wharf where the *Hscate* was lying were ordered to search the boats lying round that vessel. The soldiers who were sooner stopped off the wharf lined along into the boats when there a mighty horde of bewildered coolies rushed hither and thither, to the boats, into the water on board of the *Hscate*, in fact the poor creatures now mad with sheer fright, were seeking hole or corner where there was a possible chance of escape. Several of the small boats were swamped by their numbers, but those who got into the water shared the worst fate of all. The troops pressed themselves into the boats, and several of them failed to swim. Chingamen at twenty yards. Not daunted by this, the soldiers still carried their guns, jumped overboard and quickly hauled their chase, when the coolies had either return or be bayoneted to death. Not a few of the latter, probably thinking it the better expedient than the later tribunal. After this the Captain of the *Hscate* allowed his men to be searched. Coolies were hauled out from boiler furnaces, the funnel, ship's boats, water tanks, the galley, coal box, and even out of the officers' cabins, where they lay in a corner, being pushed away to find life in order to detecting if it was no good, the cute Siamese stuck their bayonets here, there, everywhere. In this way, something like a hundred coolies were captured. As they caught, each man's arms were tied behind his back with his own pigtail, such a posture of simply torture for the poor wretches. Coolies were even found in the troughs of the pipes adjoining the mills, their bodies, with the exception of their nasal organs, being submerged in the foul smelling pigwater. Six coolies were taken into custody. The men were taken out above the little loading cargo on the Chinese boats claiming a good of their attention. Probably we shall hear on how the rioters came off.

The *Stam Mercantile Gazette* gives the following account:—

On Wednesday evening a serious conflict took place in the New Road, behind the Ricer

from Amoy, which resulted in the deaths of several of the rioters, and also it is said that one or two onlookers. Some of the rioters were armed with long bamboo poles sharpened at the end, and it is said shot with iron, others had firearms. The fighting was very keen, and it may be imagined there were a good many killed and wounded. Some police were sent out, but could do nothing, as the riot was only stopped by the darkness. The riot was resumed, however, next morning and continued all Thursday, the traffic on the road being completely stopped. On Friday morning the military were called out, and a large body of troops, both cavalry and infantry, was sent down to the scene of the disturbance and quickly put a stop to the rioting. It is pity this step was not taken sooner. We hear that about 8 or 10 of the rioters were killed during the two days the disturbance continued, and a great many others wounded. It is really regrettable that the police were reorganised and placed in condition to cope with these disturbers of the peace.

Later News.

Yesterday morning a squadron of Cavalry under Captain Cstenskiold, a detachment of Infantry under Captain Schow, and last but not least, the marine under Commodore A. G. Richellieu appeared on the scene of the riots; lively fusillade took place, and a good many Chinamen were killed and wounded, but it must be said that the Siamse soldiers acted humanely and no unnecessary bloodshed took place. About six hundred Chinese were captured at the different Rice Mills and tied together in pairs, with their palms which came in very handy for the purpose. About 400 Japs, too, were for the purpose seized and tied up. The rioters were caught in the water tanks of his steamers *Healee*, in her coal bunkers

tanks of the steamer *Reche*, in which some were crum-
 pled up in the funnel, and some were crum-
 pled up in small baskets and among pig-
 fodder with only the mouth and nose above the
 surface.
 Mr. E. B. Gould, the British Chargé d'Affaires,
 accompanied by Mr. French, the Acting Consul,
 and several officials of the British Legation,
 on the scene of action and gave permission
 to the houses of British subjects had to be searched.
 Owing to some requests addressed to the German
 Legation having been written in Siamese, some
 delay occurred before searching Messrs.
 Macdonald & Co.'s Mill.
 It was to be hoped that now the Siamese had
 shown themselves to be masters in their own
 country, they will keep the upper hand of the
 Chinese and not permit anything of the kind
 to occur again.
 The riots will cause heavy loss to the steam-
 ship lines to Singapore and Hongkong. The
 steamer *Hecate*, which should have left yester-
 day, is not yet discharged; the *Heuba* has
 been here since Thursday, and to-morrow the
Hydra is expected.
 We hear that all the prisoners, numbering
 between thirty and forty, taken during the
 riots some four months ago, were released
 after paying each 3 catties as a fine. We hope
 although we are no friends of capital punish-
 ment, that the blood especially of innocent
 persons that has been shed on this occasion
 will not be avenged by mere money payment.
 We hope at least to see the ruffian freely up
 upon the Goo now captured, as a warning
 to themselves and other members of the same
 societies.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We shall not be suspected of any partiality for the Bonus system; but we are bound to say we think more favourably of the Bonus Companies than do not pay bonuses than of those which do. This youngest of the Eastern Offices, though working on the bounty line has had sufficient penetration and hardiness of head to resist, at a period when its transactions are limited, the temptation to declare what is virtually a bait to insurers. Commencing operations in this spirit, and preferring to build up a reserve of its own rather than to create a reserve—not its own—in other people's pockets the Company may possibly come to see the desirability of maintaining so common-sense a policy. We called attention a week or so ago to the fact that as regards the London Agents, Gilfillan & Co., the Company had so far had little opportunity of getting a share of the business, their offices in Billiter-square being far away from Lloyd's to make it difficult for while of brokers and agents to offer risks except through the branch which other Companies were already full, or for which those Companies asked a higher rate. All this is changed now the transfer of the Company's offices to the Cornhill. That is a great marine centre; the particular address is also that of the Nippon China Company, the exponent-in-chief of the Bonus system. The principal feature in the Singapore Company's report is the statement that in February last it was decided at a special general meeting of the shareholders to so

and amend Article No. 88 of the Company's Articles of Association; that a dividend of 10 per cent. only shall be paid until the Reserve Fund at present only 11,000 dollars, amounting to 400,000 dollars; and that, when the Reserve Fund shall have reached the figure of 1,000,000 dollars, the Company shall be authorized to divide the same into such Reserve Fund amounting to 600,000 dollars, or 1,000,000 dollars. This is a step in the right direction, and that it should have been taken by the Singapore Company in its early years, is certainly a most hopeful thing that has for some time been hoped amongst the Eastern Offices. If the Company should pursue its present policy, and succeed in building up its Reserve to 1,000,000 dollars—as we trust it may—it will have saved a great lesson in the Eastern mind. The Reserve Fund should be the first object of the Company's attention, to attract the Reserve to its funds, and to offer it to its shareholders. The Company's operations in 1886 and 1887 were very considerably above the total premiums written at all agencies being £1,000 in the Marine department, though a deficit that amount in the Fire department. Of the balance brought forward from 1886, about one-fifth was devoted to paying a dividend of 10 per cent. to shareholders, the balance being set off to Reserve. Of the balance from 1887, 60 per cent. consisted of interest on investments, a weakness common to our business, and which should be the first object of the Company's attention. The statistical tables published in our issues of the 25th and 26th April. This balance being just over 100,000 dollars, the dividend declared is 57 per cent. of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital (£9,000,000) the dividend declared is 57 per cent. The working account for 1888 appears here for the first time, and shows a deficit of 9,013 dollars, or 1 per cent. of the premiums written, 255,339 dollars, or 4 per cent. below the average of the last five years. The English Companies received in the above-mentioned tables. Further, after deduction of the expenses, which thus represent 14 per cent. of the premiums, there remains a balance of 125,339 dollars, or about 50 cents per cent. of the premiums, to meet outstanding liabilities. There is no means a bad point that the amount of business done bears a small proportion to paid-up capital of the Company, viz., £1,000,000, against 9,000,000 dollars and reserves. The balance at credit of profit and loss as at the end of 1887, was 1,000,000 dollars, or 10 per cent. of the premiums written (Fire and Marine together) after paying a dividend (as above), is 250,000 dollars, or 25 per cent. of the premiums written, and 10 per cent. of the business done. This is a most satisfactory result, and a disappointment to certain clients of the Com-

reason, in the true interests of the Company, to approve the cautious action of the directors, and to anticipate from it a material access to the Company's resources and influence.—*Fairplay*.

THE HANKOW TEA MARKET.

The tea settlements on the 26th June were as follows:—			
	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Total.
	4-Chests.	4-Chests.	
Hankow tea	4,730	4,983	9,713
Kiukiang tea	739	2,910	3,649
	<hr/> 5,469	<hr/> 7,893	<hr/> 13,362

Shipments to Shanghai, 1,710 chests. Prices.				
paid:-				
Oanfa	.....(5	chops)	Tls.	8 50 @ 11.60
Wenkai	.....(1	"	"	9 25
Tsungyong	.....(1	"	"	10 50
Shantam	.....(3	"	"	8 00 @ 8 50
Taoyuen	.....(2	"	"	10 00 @ 10 75
Pao-king	.....(1	"	"	5 25
Yanglaotsze	.....(4	"	"	12 00 @ 15 70
Yanglaotong	.....(2	"	"	16 50
Chungsaokye	.....(3	"	"	16 00 @ 19 00
Ningchow	.....(10	"	"	12 75 @ 23 00

On June 27th the settlements were:—			
	English Buyers.		Russian Buyers. Totals.
	£-Cheats.	£-Cheats.	
Hankow tea	2,609	3,465	6,074
Kiukiang tea,	171	968	1,139
	<hr/> 2,780	<hr/> 4,433	<hr/> 7,213

Changsakye	...	(5	chops)	...	Tls.	14.00	@	20.00
Yanglaotung	...	(4	"	"	"	12.00	"	14.80
Qamfa	.....	(1	"	"	"	14.50		
Pingkong	.....	(2	"	"	"	8.25		
Tsingpoo	.....	(3	"	"	"	12.00	"	13.50
Tsingchow	.....	(5	"	"	"	23.50	"	25.50

On June 28th the settlements were:—			
	English Buyers. £-Cheats.	Russian Buyers. £-Cheats.	Totals.
Hankow Teas .....9,331	4,420	13,751	
Kiukiang Teas .....1,048	1,395	2,446	
	10,379	5,818	16,197

Shipments to Shanghai, 658 1-chests. Prices					
paid:—					
Changsaokye ... (5 chops) ... Tls.		13.00 @	19.00		
Kaochoo (10 " " " "		13.00 "	14.00		
Cheesan (1 " " " "		11.80			
Yanlaotung (1 " " " "		11.25 "	14.00		

Pingkong.....	4	"	"	8.00	"	12.25
Shahsi.....	3	"	"	8.00	"	9.00
Tsünyong.....	3	"	"	10.50	"	17.50
Tacyuen.....	1	"	"	12.00	"	
Tungsan.....	1	"	"	14.00	"	
Ningchow.....	6	"	"	17.00	"	21.50

TOO MANY WIVES.

There is a screw loose in Turkey. Some plot or other has been discovered and the consequences are being seen in a number of mysterious arrests and in wholesale measures of punishment against the press. The *Times* has been three times confiscated within a month and the *Daily Chronicle* has been interdicted altogether. The fact appears to be that a serious palace conspiracy for deposing the Sultan was detected in the very nick of time. The Sultan was surprised by the discovery that he sent for Sir William White and asked for his advice. Sir William answered that the Sultan could only live in safety if he put down his harem, not as a question of morals, but as a matter of policy, seeing that it was impossible to keep the harem out of 300 ladies. The Sultan, who is practically a monogamist, would be glad enough to get rid of the 299 breves, spouses, but the customs of his dynasty forbade him to do this.

On his birthday and on twenty other days in the year he invariably receives from his mother-in-law the present of a beautiful slave, and this young lady has forthwith to be transferred to his establishment in the capacity of harem damsel, with a household of her own, consisting of at least four eunuchs and six female servants, to say nothing of horses, carriages and groomboys. Multiply the number of these households by 300, and it ceases to be astonishing that the enormous wealth of the Sultan's civil list should amount to the Sultan's civil list, and that he should thus represent the powers which the Sultan pays to slaves when he marries them. To favor the slaves about, 100 girls are married from the palace yearly, and each of them is entitled to receive £10,000. Unfortunately, the bridegroom who takes a wife from the Sultan's harem must (at his earliest convenience) make a present of his slave to keep the staff of the imperial seraglio to its proper figure.

The Sultan loathes the whole thing, but where is he to do it? There are too many vested interests engaged in keeping the imperial harem supplied with wives, and if the Sultan were to cashier the entire female establishment he would certainly be deposed or murdered. Sir William Wainwright said to have advised his Majesty to reduce the establishment by not filling up the vacancies, but this is not easy, seeing that every casting of net and patch of noise will give birth to a daughter through some of the Sultan's harem, as a means of procuring a marriage portion, with the title of Valide, which may be construed as princess.

The man who would come to the throne, Abdul Hamid were deposed is his brother, Rechid Pasha. This Rechid is virtually a prisoner in Yildiz Kiosk, for he can't go outside the garden without leave, and he never gets permission to take a walk or drive alone. He must always be surrounded by guards and eunuchs. Rechid, however, is a man of modern ideas, and lately fell in love with an English girl whom he is now abasing on the Bosphorus, and to whom he proposes marriage after a week's acquaintanceship.

The Sultan, hearing of this affair, has nipped it in the bud by ordering his brother's son to be banished, and his young lady to leave Constantinople.

To-day's

Advertisements.

GEORGE FENWICK & Co. LIMITED

GEORGE FENWICK & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INTER-
DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT; or
Dollar and a Quarter per Share, will be paid
to those Persons who are Registered Share-
holders on the 14th July, 1899.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 17th In-
clusive.

By Order,
GEO. FENWICK
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1887.

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession).

AN EUROPEAN HOUSE at High St
as Mr. HAZELAND live before.
Apply to
AB VON

Hongkong, 8th July, 1889.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAIWANFOO.
The Company's Steamship

"THALES,"
Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [852]

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"AMOV,"
Captain R. Kübler, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [849]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [850]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG,"
Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [851]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 12th inst.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"DRESDEN,"
Captain V. Schuckmann, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC SEAS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "DRESDEN," Captain V. Schuckmann, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m., Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 31st of July, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [4]

THE PEAK.
TO LET FURNISHED.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at Magazine Gap for two months from Wednesday, the 10th July.
Apply to
MAJOR KNIGHT, R.E.,
Wellington Barracks.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [853]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 9.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [854]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 335.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [855]

Intimations.

LOST.

A SMALL BLACK and TAN TERRIER, answers to the name of JEANIE. Any one finding same and returning it to the Office of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be rewarded if necessary.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1889.

LOST.

A GREY AFRICAN PARROT, with Red Tail, was last seen in the vicinity of the late Engine house of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Any Person returning the same to the Undersigned will be suitably rewarded, if necessary.
A. G. MORRIS.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1889. [842]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6% per annum. Coupons attached to gold share warrants may be cashed, and dividends on silver share warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 15th July at the Hongkong Branch Office, H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [846]

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON CO-OPERATIVE STORE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £75,000 IN 7,500 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

PAYABLE £2 on application, £54 on allotment, and the balance at call on one month's notice as required to meet drafts for purchase of stock and otherwise for extension of the business of the Company.

Application will be received at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 10th inst.

Forms of application for Shares and full prospectus may be had at the Bank and at the Company's stores in Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, and Canton, or from the Temporary offices of the Company, No. 2 Stanley Street.
Dated 1st day of July, 1889. [826]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 13, Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1889, at 12 o'clock Noon, the Objects and Business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this Day.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [833]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share will be payable to those Persons who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong 3rd July, 1889. [834]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
A. G. GORDON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1889. [812]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000 PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000 RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
FOON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 1, Queen's Road Central, or at a SHELTON ROOPER, Secretary.
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [533]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply
"BOOK-KEEPER,"
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be able to move into my New Offices until the end of the month.
ARTHUR B. RODYK, Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [740]

TO BE SOLD.

THAT Excellent and Convenient RESIDENCE, containing 8 ROOMS and OUTBUILDINGS and known as "SIN E-KEE," situated at KULANGSOO, AMOY.
For Particulars, apply to
J. F. BROADBENT.
Amoy, 13th June, 1889. [716]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.			
STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Catterthun	Port Darwin	July 10th	Russell & Co.
Oanfa	Liverpool	July 11th	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Presden	Bremen	July 11th	Melchers & Co.
Thibet	Bombay	July 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Carnarvonshire	Antwerp	July 12th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Hongkong	London	July 13th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glenroy	London	July 13th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tannadice	Sydney	July 14th	Russell & Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	July 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.			
DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 13th, at noon.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Messageries Maritimes	July 18th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Dresden	Melchers & Co.	July 31st, at 4 p.m.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Berendic	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	July 10th, at noon.
San Francisco, via K. &c.	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Port Augusta	O. & S. S. Co.	July 18th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Catterthun	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 18th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Duke of Buckingham	Russell & Co.	July 20th, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Wingsang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	July 20th, at 4 p.m.
Sourabaya, via Spore, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Veneta	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 10th, daylight.
Yokohama and Kobe	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 16th, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Menelaus	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About July 13th.
Carnarvonshire	Kailong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 13th.
Tientsin	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire	July 18th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Dresden	Siemens & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Swatow and Amoy	Fidelio	Douglas Larraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
		Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.
W. POWELL & CO.
EX S.S. "GLENAVON."
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.
LADIES' RAIN COATS. BOX COSTUMES.
"EN TOUT CAS" PARASOLS, &c., &c.
W. POWELL & CO.
Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [6]

INTIMATION.
J. F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS.
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central.
(Opposite Piddar's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO.
FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
CONSERVED MEATS.
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.
SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [82]

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy).
IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [530]

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.
THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th inst.
A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.
A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.
A. P. DO ROZARIO, Manager.
Canton, 11th June 1889. [793]

THE MITSUBI BISSAN KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches.)
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [813]

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [792]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance of FIFTY DOLLARS (£50), due on each Share is now being Called up, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 31st day of July instant.
Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be charged INTEREST at the rate of 5% per cent. per annum, in accordance with the Articles of Association.
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [848]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

- That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$100,000 by the issue of 7,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 each, and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly.
- That of the said 7,000 New Shares, 3,000 be offered to the Persons who, on the 14th day of August, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the Company, in the proportion of one New Share for each old Share held by them, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each of such registered Shareholders shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which such offer is to be accepted, and such acceptance shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Company and by the payment to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of the sum of \$5 in respect of each new share applied for. The notice shall also state that if such offer be not accepted in manner aforesaid the same shall be deemed to be declined and all such shares (if any) as are declined, together with the remaining 4,000 shares, shall be offered to the Public (including shareholders) in such manner and at such times and on such conditions as the Board may determine.
- That Article No. VI. Subsection 1. of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the figures "\$30,000" the figures "\$100,000" and in lieu of the figures "3,000" the figures "10,000."

By Order of the Board,
E. W. MATTLAND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [847]

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRESERVATION OF WOOD.
The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint and Tar.

Simple in application. Great saving. NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS. Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success.
The most effective preparation against the ravages of White Ants and all other Wood destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies.
Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8 cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 2, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [731]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [316]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [510]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [792]

Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [152]

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of:—
or £6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life
or £9 11 6 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years
or £11 4 6 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years
or £13 0 0 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan B would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/10ths of Sum Assured, viz., £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40, 45, 50, would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0, (b) £11.5.0, (c) £13.4.0, (d) £17.0.0 per quarter. Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, 814-4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY now accepts Godowns and other First Class Risks at 1/2 per annum.
The total Accumulated Funds of the Company exceed £6,000,000 sterling.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [782]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [823]

MANNHEIM REINSURANCE COMPANY IN MANNHEIM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [824]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1889

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—192 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, sales.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, sales.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$5 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$277 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem., buyers.
Dough's Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$290 per share, sellers.
Luen Sun Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$124 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Fanjou and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$35 per share, ex New Issue, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$197 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$650 per share.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—nominal.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$57 per share, sellers.
The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.
Crutcher's Bank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Astoria Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$214 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$144 per share, sales.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
The Labak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, buyers.
The Shamshien Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 1/10.
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10.
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10.
Credits at 4 months' sight 1/10.
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10.
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/4.
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/4.
ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2.
On Demand 22 1/2.
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2.
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2.

OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
(Allowance, Tals. 80).
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517 1/2
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527 1/2
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$525
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$502 1/2
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$510
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Yalmer & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—9 a.m. 29.82
Barometer—1 p.m. 29.80
Thermometer—9 a.m. 82
Thermometer—1 p.m. 84
Thermometer—5 p.m. 82
Thermometer—9 p.m. 80
Thermometer—11 p.m. 78
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 75

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Cathartus*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 30th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 10th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tasmanian*, left Sydney for this port on the 25th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive on the 14th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shipper's Mutual Steamship Co.'s steamer *Oanfa*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Carmarthenshire*, from Antwerp, London, &c., left Singapore on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 12th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, from Bombay left Singapore on the 6th instant at 4 p.m., and is expected here on the 12th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Hongkong*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 13th.
The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenroy*, from London, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 13th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

PEKIN, British steamer, 2,131, P. Harris, 7th July.—London, via Bombay, 23rd May, and Singapore 2nd July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 7th July.—Calcutta 22nd June, and Singapore 1st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 7th July.—Manila 4th July, Hemp, Sugar and Cigars.—Russell & Co.
GLENFRUIN, British steamer, 1,987, E. Norman, 7th July.—Japan, via Shanghai, and Swatow 6th July, Rice and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KAISOW, British steamer, 1,934, Castle, 7th July.—Shanghai 4th July, Tea and General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MENELAUS, British steamer, 1,263, R. Nelson, 7th July.—Liverpool 25th May, and Singapore 1st July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
AMOV, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 7th July.—Whampoa 7th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 761, R. Lincoln, 7th July.—Whampoa 7th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Jackson, 7th July.—Whampoa 7th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BENARTY, British steamer, 1,111, Le Boutillier, 8th July.—Kobe 29th June, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MIKEMARU, Japanese steamer, 2,382, Sommers, 8th July.—Kuchinotzu 3rd July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NINGPO, German steamer, 762, F. Schulz, 8th July.—Shanghai 4th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, W. Young, 8th July.—Shanghai 4th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MONGKUT, British steamer, 865, Jas. Fowler, 8th July.—Bangkok 2nd July, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Yung-ching, Chinese steamer, for Amoy, &c. *Menelaus*, British steamer, for Yokohama. *Laughing Wave*, British brig, for Singapore. *Amoy*, German steamer, for Shanghai. *Ebenezer*, British barkentine, for Mantung. *Kaisow*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. *Taisang*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July 7, *Fushiki Maru*, Japanese str., for Kuchinotzu.
July 7, *Haiphong*, British steamer, for Swatow.
July 7, *Clara*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
July 7, *Store Nordiske*, Danish steamer, for a cruise.
July 7, *Whampoa*, British str., for Foochow, &c.
July 7, *Mannan*, British str., for Sandakan.
July 7, *Nansing*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
July 7, *Jason*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
July 7, *Independent*, German str., for Takao, &c.
July 7, *Sungkiang*, British str., for Whampoa.
July 8, *Yung-ching*, Chinese str., for Amoy, &c.
July 8, *Glenfruin*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
July 8, *Taisang*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*, str., from London for Hongkong.—Messrs. Gowing, Geddes, Dickinson, Summers, Williams, Ross, and Mrs. Johnson's 2 adults. From Bombay.—Messrs. J. N. Andrews and Forrest. From Penang.—Mr. Lok Cheang, and 6 Chinese (deck). From Singapore.—Mr. Cheo Chung Men, and 2 Chinese. From London for Shanghai.—Messrs. J. Harafield and R. Harafield. From Brindisi for Yokohama.—Mr. J. Rambar. From Singapore for Nagasaki.—Mrs. Ceghona and servant.
Per *Zafiro*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Sterling, and 39 Chinese.
Per *Menelaus*, str., from Singapore, &c.—122 Chinese.
Per *Glenfruin*, str., from Japan, &c.—167 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Wilson, Ahrens, and 30 Chinese.
Per *Mongkut*, str., from Bangkok.—153 Chinese and 11 women.
Per *Kutsang*, str., from Shanghai.—2 Europeans (saloon), and 40 Chinese (deck).

DEPARTED.

Per *Haiphong*, str., for Swatow.—1 European and 150 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., for Saigon.—200 Chinese.
Per *Kwangtung*, str., for Shanghai.—110 Chinese.
Per *Whampoa*, str., for Foochow, &c.—1 European and 20 Chinese.
Per *Taisang*, str., for Swatow, &c.—180 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Menelaus*, str., for Yokohama.—1 European.
Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai.—9 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Kaisow* reports that she left Shanghai on the 4th instant. Had moderate monsoon throughout.
The British steamship *Kutsang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 3rd instant. Had fresh south-west winds and fine weather.
The British steamship *Zafiro* reports that she left Manila on the 4th instant. Had light westerly breeze and fine clear weather.
The German steamship *Ningpo* reports that she left Shanghai on the 4th instant. Had strong south-west monsoon with high sea.
The British steamship *Mongkut* reports that she left Bangkok on the 2nd instant. Experienced light to moderate variable winds and fine weather.
The British steamship *Menelaus* reports that she left Liverpool on the 25th May, and Singapore on the 1st instant. Had moderate winds and fine weather.
The British steamship *Binary* reports that she left Kobe on the 28th ultimo. Fog after leaving Shimonoseki. Strong head winds and currents to north-east the last five days.
The British steamship *Wingsang* reports that she left Calcutta on the 22nd ultimo, and Singapore on the 1st instant. Had fine weather throughout and light east-north-east to south-east wind from Singapore.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfu.—Per *Thales*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Hoihow, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Amora*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Fidelo*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Menelaus*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Veneta*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
For Straits, Colombo, Bombay, and Trieste.—Per *Berenice*, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Malaya*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11.00 A.M.
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingsang*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 5th July.—Pakhoi 2nd July, and Hoihow 1st July, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ALMIRA, British steamer, 1,714, A. Hay, 6th July.—Amoy 5th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ARABIC, British steamer, 4,368, W. Smith, 4th July.—San Francisco 11th June, and Yokohama 29th Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
ARIADNE, Dutch steamer, 889, Nieland, 27th June.—Tjilatjap 13th June, Sugar.—Siemssen & Co.
AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,031, Mitchell, 30th June.—Saigon 26th June, Rice and Paddy.—Morris & Ray.
BERENICE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,707, I. Trobitz, 4th July.—Bombay 14th June, and Singapore 28th June, General.—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, P. Haye, 4th July.—Saigon 30th June, Rice.—Woo Kee.
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, J. M. Cavarly, 5th July.—San Francisco 4th June, Honolulu 12th, and Yokohama 28th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
CROWN OF ARRAGON, British schooner, 1,448, Wm. Feigussou, 6th July.—Antwerp 19th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ELSE, German steamer, 747, W. Jensen, 5th July.—Haiphong 3rd July, General.—A. R. Marty.
FALKENBURG, German steamer, 989, Bartels, 4th July.—Saigon 30th June, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 1,177, A. Stopani.—Hongkong on Whampoa Dock Co.
FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brorsen, 6th July.—Singapore 29th June, and Hoihow 5th July, General.—Melchers & Co.
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Fichel, 2nd July.—Yokohama 23rd June, Kobe 26th, and Nagasaki 28th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,783, J. S. Roach, 5th July.—Tamsui 29th June, Amoy 2nd July, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
NANYONG, British steamer, 943, Woodbridge, 1st July.—Saigon 27th June, General.—Order.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong on Whampoa Dock Co.
PORA AUGUSTA, British steamer, 1,856, H. E. Draper, 11th June.—Saigon 8th June, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PROBONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 30th June.—Saigon 26th June, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ST. CLEARS, British steamer, 1,554, Widgery, 2nd July.—Penarth 12th May, Coals.—Borneo Co.
THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 3rd July.—Taiwanfu 30th June, Amoy 1st July, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. Whitehead, 15th June.—put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
VENETIA, British steamer, 1,609, R. W. B. Haselwood, 6th July.—Singapore 30th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, F. Bruhn, 5th July.—Haiphong 2nd July, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AGNOR, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May.—New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.
ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June.—New York 4th Dec., Petroleum.—Order.
ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, Christensen, 17th May.—Rijang 1st May, Timber.—Chinese.
AUSTRALIA, British bark, 99, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.
CAMELOT, British bark, 370, Murphy, 1st June.—Freemantle, W.A., and March, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Francisco 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Pasture & Co.
CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June.—New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.
C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, A. J. Richborn, 18th June.—New York 24th Feb., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May.—Hamburg 1st Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
EBENEZER, British barkentine, 317, James Mihn, 16th June.—Albany 2nd May, Sandalwood.—Gilman & Co.
GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lynna, 20th May.—Haiphong 19th May, Ballast.—Order.
GRAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April.—San Francisco 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.
GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July.—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.
HALLOERDA, British ship, 1,063, Hayden, 21st May.—New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Siemssen & Co.
IRON, French bark, 564, F. Reynier, 7th June.—Honolulu 20th April, General.—Melchers & Co.
JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
LAUGHING WAVE, British brig, 161, Alfred Rickers, 2nd June.—Freemantle, W.A., 1st April, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
MADEI TAYER, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June.—Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June.—Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.

NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June.—Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June.—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.
SIR WM. WALLACE, British bark, 968, T. R. Brown, 2nd June.—Singapore 10th May, Timber.—Kwong Mow Tye.
SPINAWAY, British bark, 375, J. Garrick, 2nd June.—Champion Bay 4th April, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,087, J. A. Bailey, 13th May.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th March, Coal.—Gas Company.
TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Allyn, 13th April.—New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.
VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May.—Honolulu 28th March, General.—Pustau & Co.
VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE, From 1st June.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, AT MAGAZINE GAP, "TUSCULUM," A very comfortable and very cool 5 roomed House with Tennis Court, &c. From 1st September.
Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 8th July, 1889.

TO LET.

A T Bonham Road, "RHEIDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court. Possession from the 1st July, 1889.
J. M. BASA, No. 7, Remedios Terrace, Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752]

NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET with immediate possession. Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [686]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, and GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [811]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next. Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co., Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

TO BE LET.

From 1st August. TOP FLAT No. 1, Blue Buildings. For particulars, apply to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, Hongkong, 5th July, 1889. [811]

TO LET.

Possession from the 15th July, 1889. THE First Floor of HOUSE No. 2, Blue Buildings. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [732]

TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June. A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East. Apply to G. R. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession. CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to M. J. MOSES, 9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [775]

TO LET.

No. 51, PEEL STREET. Apply to EDWARD GFORGE, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. No. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

Intimations

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS, YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE. THE Alterations and Decorations to the above favorite Resort being completed, it is again open to the Public. TERMS CASH. C. M. ROBERTS, Manager. Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [731]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Press, No. 4, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.